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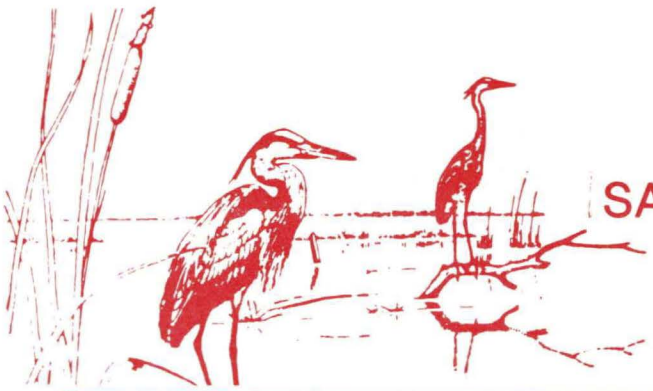


SAINT LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY BULLETIN

Vol. 42 No. 9 Winter, 1977

PLANTS OF CHRISTMAS

Our traditional Christmas is a composite festival from many lands. Among the most colorful legends are those about plants as symbols and decorations. These legends are told by Hal Borland in Plants of Christmas.

POINSETTIA- Euphorbia pulcherrima. The poinsettia, native to the New World, is one of the few American plants that have been absorbed into the body of Christmas legends. It has become the traditional Christmas plant chiefly because of its bright red color. A Mexican legend tells of a poor little girl who had no gift to place at the altar, and so sad she wept. An angel heard and told her to gather an armload of twigs from the roadside. She did and by the time she reached the church they were in full bloom, an armload of poinsettias, a beautiful gift.

EUROPEAN MISTLETOE- Viscum album. Mistletoe legends reach back to Norse mythology and Virgil's Aeneid. Mistletoe was the Druids' golden herb. Robed in white, they cut it with a golden sickle and caught it in a white cloth before it touched the ground. It symbolized purity and strength, was hung in houses to bring happiness, promote romance, and enforce peace. If enemies met beneath the mistletoe they disarmed and kept truce that day.

ENGLISH HOLLY- Ilex aquifolium. Holly was known and revered by early British Druids and Roman pagans. The Druids thought it was a special favorite of the sun because it was evergreen. The Romans used it as a charm to ward off lightning and evil spells, and believed its blossoms could repel poison. They sent springs of holly to their friends during Saturnalia. It is a British custom to hang springs of holly about the house as hiding places for Christmas elves and fairies.

CHRISTMAS ROSE, Helleborus niger. Various plants have been called Christmas rose, but perhaps best known is the black hellebore. Botanically no rose at all, but kin to the buttercup. One early legend says a little shepherd girl wept because she had no gift for the Babe on the night of the nativity. An angel took pity on her and with a lily for a wand, commanded the Helleborus niger to blossom. It did, for the first time ever, and the little girl had her gift for the Babe.

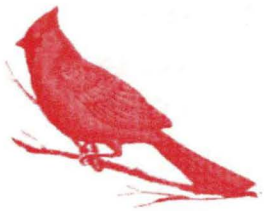
UPDATE ON BIG OAK TREE STATE PARK

by James P. Jackson

In the BULLETIN'S last issue, I reviewed the plight of Missouri's 80 acres of virgin swamp timber (home of the Swainson's warbler) since it became part of a state park in 1938. It has not been preserved in its natural state. I also suggested that the Department of Natural Resources- overseer for the state parks- might perhaps do well to yield jurisdiction of this unique area to the Department of Conservation's new Natural History Section. Whatever the reactions to my judging one state agency over another, they do not matter any more.

It is most encouraging to learn that, in recently formulating its own policies for preserving unique natural areas, the Department of Natural Resources has chosen Big Oak Tree State Park as one of its priority projects. What is even better, the plan is to set aside not just the virgin tract, but to make 940 acres of the park into an inviolate nature sanctuary. Only a few discreet foot trails, and possibly a boardwalk into the wettest area, will be permitted. It will then belong to a reverting forest, the pileated woodpeckers, the Mississippi kites, the Swainson's warblers and other swamp dwellers whose environment is now so restricted. The portion of the virgin tract now used for a picnic area is not, however, to be part of the inviolate area. Plans are to leave it in its presently mowed and manicured state. But what about those massive trees..a few of them potential champions.. still remaining in that area? They too are part of the original, primeval tract; they too need protection from trampling feet and parked cars. It is hoped that some other place can be found for the picnickers.

It is gratifying to know that the Department of Natural Resources is heading in the right direction with Missouri's unique swampland preserve. But, as suggested above, its planners might do well to encourage input from those who have seen the area so long diverted from its intended purposes. It was never meant to be a recreation area for the mass public.



Congratulations to our own MARY WIESE on her excellent program on how and what to feed the wild birds recently aired on Chanel 5-TV. Watch for her other appearances at 11:30 a.m.

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There is a unique pleasure in giving a membership in the National Audubon Society- a joint membership in the St. Louis Audubon Society is included- for it expresses your thoughtfulness not just once but all through the year.

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CHAPTER CHOICE #2602

AUDUBON TOUR OF SQUAW CREEK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

by Mary Lewis Wang

The tour to Squaw Creek National Wildlife Refuge, Mound City, Missouri, was highly successful and memorable. The bus was boarded at 7:30 a.m., Saturday, October 29. The morning began a bit foggily. But long before our luncheon stop at Stephenson's Apple Farm Restaurant, the sun was shining on the gold and russet foliage that emblazoned the route all the way.

Our pursuit of the wild goose culminated at the refuge about 4 o'clock, and it proved to be no wild-goose chase. The spectacle of 100,000 geese was truly awesome. Most were snow geese (lesser) but many in the blue phase, many Canada, and some white fronted. We watched the great white birds floating, wheeling, honking and inscribing their giant V's against the sky. About a half million waterfowl use the refuge yearly, and we collectively spotted many species, including mallards, gadwalls, pintails, shovelers, wood ducks, scaups, coots, herons, gulls and bitterns.

Dinner at Big Lake State Park was followed by a slide program on the refuge ecology narrated by a refuge staff member, Shirley Zeliff, and a most interesting talk by Father Mulligan.

Breakfast at the lodge was another superb meal, prompting queries as to whether this was the gourmet division of the Audubon Society. Tom Brooks, Father Mulligan and Father Faherty then led the way around the refuge in their van. As our huge bus barely squeezed all wheels onto the narrow bridges, one passenger commented that the priests were traveling in the wrong car! But our driver was expert, and our journey well rewarded: besides many more wildfowl, we sighted red-wing blackbirds, redtailed and marsh hawks, and two bald eagles. There was just time for a hike up one of the refuge's unique loess hills, with its three-state panorama, before a sudden shower hastened our departure. We then headed homeward with a dinner stop for Ozark catfish at the Lewis and Clark Restaurant near Boonville.

The 650 mile tour was enjoyed by...Martin Schweig, Father Mulligan, Father Faherty, Connie Hath, Marye Hines, Ophia Ellis, Mrs. Campbell, Ben Roth, the Walter Beckers, the Robert Bevers, Mr. and Mrs. Colbert, the Luckels, Mrs. Elder, and Mrs. Young, Pat Summerfield, Rosemary Hermanson and son, Ruth Conway, Marie Greider, Mike Kissane, Marjorie Richardson, Clara Kierstead, Cynthia Brooks, Betty Rosser, Kitty Smith, Alamedia Halderson, Mr. and Mrs. Hardin Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Wang, Mrs. Stanley Sprague, Van Walker Mitchell, Walter Rackowitz, Sylva Bendy and Catherine Chambers. All were unanimous in their appreciation of this rewarding trip and of Connie Hath for her thorough planning and advance scouting to ensure its success.

A REWARDING EXPERIENCE

Dear Mrs. Hath, I am so grateful for the wonderful Audubon trip to Squaw Creek, that I must write to thank you.

The memory of those late-afternoon hours will brighten the rest of my life. Perhaps long-time birders are calm about it, but to a newcomer the experience is overwhelming. The acres of birds, the torrents and avalanches of birds, are an awesome sight, a great natural wonder. It is a peaceable kingdom, too, for among their hundreds of thousands no bird was attacking any other bird. Even the raptors cannot be accused of breaking the peace, since they only look for their dinners, like everyone else.

I had not known how beautiful it would be, with the sun going down beyond the river, its last light gliding the reeds and the loess hills with a light that Turner might have painted, and above it the birds writing nature's mysterious calligraphy all over the sky. The musical accompaniment was marvelous too, the all-directions stereo of goose voices, and the whispering brush-work of ducks' wings. I treasurer also the last sight of the day, blackbirds in their thousands occupying the rushes by the shore.

Sincerely,

Laura Sprague

Many fine pictures were taken on the Mingo trip and the recent Squaw Creek Nature Tour. In order that all Audubon members may become 'experts' and truly enjoy the results of working with their camera, the Masons- Lee and Ed- have agreed to do a series, "Better Picture Guide" for the BULLETIN.

The first of the series is in this issue. Watch for the next Better Picture Guide in the January-February issue of the BULLETIN. They will give special tips for beautiful snow and ice pictures, and get you ready for the spring wildflowers.

Our special thanks to Lee and Ed Mason and members of the Photography Section of Audubon for this 'learning series'.

If you truly want to improve your photography join in the activities of the Nature Photography Section of the Saint Louis Audubon Society. To be put on the mailing list of "The Viewfinder", a calendar of meetings and events of this group, send your name and address to: Audubon Photography, 8410 Madeline Drive, St. Louis, MO. 63114

BETTER PICTURE GUIDE

by Lee F. Mason

Anyone can make good pictures with any type camera! The trick is to learn what your camera can do; then learn what you can do with your camera. With that knowledge in hand you are then ready for some tips that will make your pictures the best you and your photographic equipment can produce.

There are four most common causes of bad pictures:

1. CAMERA MOVEMENT. The best insurance against camera movement, of course, is to use a tripod and cable release at all times. But when that is not possible, then hold your breath as you gently s-q-u-e-e-z-e the shutter button. For action shots, firm the camera with your elbows held close to the body and follow the subject's movement as you trip the shutter. Action often has a "peak", so learn to press the shutter release so the shutter clicks at the exact peak of the action. For instance, the end of a golfer's follow-through; as a tennis player reaches the peak of his back-swing, etc. To arrest action and give the impression of great speed, pan the scene by pointing the camera at the action and swinging the camera along with the subject as the exposure is made. The subject will be sharp and the background blurred. Keep in mind that motion cutting across in front of you requires faster shutter speeds than motion toward or away from the camera, or motion diagonal to the camera. Distant action can be stopped by slower shutter speeds than action occurring close to the camera.

2. IMPROPER EXPOSURE. Be sure the film speed setting is right on your Exposure Meter. If you are faced with two extremes in lighting within the frame of what you are photographing (and you cannot use flash to help the situation), read the lightest and darkest areas of your picture coverage. If the two readings are not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ stops apart (this applies only to color photography since black and white film has greater latitude), split the difference and you will get acceptably good exposure.

USING FLASH? Is the flash cord connected to the right socket? Or is the switch position correct? Is the electronic flash "ON", or is there a fresh bulb in the flash gun? Is the shutter speed right for the flash?

3. SUBJECT NOT PROPERLY FRAMED. Just before snapping your picture check your composition and focus again. Then set your lens to the proper aperture- if it does not stop down automatically- and shoot your picture.

4. MISHANDLING FILM. Load and unload your camera in subdued light. Immediately rewind 135 film into the magazine when you take the last shot on a roll. No matter what type of film your camera uses, for best results have the film processed as soon as possible after it has been exposed. At home store your film (or slides) in a cool, dry place. Always keep film away from heat.

HOUSE COMMITTEE STUDIES THROWAWAY PROBLEM

A special House Committee studying disposable beverage containers, recycling needs and anti-littering legislation has held hearings in Jefferson City, Kansas City and St. Louis to take public testimony prior to the drafting of a bill for introduction in the next legislative session. The hearings have all been held during the day on weekdays making it difficult for many to attend. However, the Committee will accept written statements.

To strengthen litter laws and create recycling centers it may be necessary to provide the public with stimulus to reuse and recycle. The solution may be when soft drinks and beer bottles are designed to be washed and refilled. This is the "bottle bill" concept- not an ban on cans or throwaways. Five states, five Canadian provinces and a few municipalities have enacted such legislation. The advantages are: roadside litter reducation, reduction in municipal solid waste, reduction in energy consumption, savings in raw materials, consumer price sales and a net increase in jobs. The disadvantages are handling, convenience and enforcement.

To express your views to the Committee, send your comments to Committee Chairman, Charles Becker, P. O. Box 22, Arnold, 63010, also send a copy to your own representative.

RECORD TURN-OUT AT ANNUAL DINNER: CLEMENT, CALLISON HONORED

A record-breaking audience of 1185 attended the National Audubon Society's annual dinner in New York recently and heard Audubon Medalist Russell W. Peterson, head of New Directions, warn against shortsighted policies which squander resources to "meet our wants of today" and thereby "effectively mortgage our children's future". He called for a "comprehensive, worldwide, long-range view" that recognizes "the interdependence of all of us on Earth."

Special awards were presented at the dinner to the two longtime National Audubon officers who are retiring at the end of November. Vice President Clement received a life membership and Executive Vice President Charles H. Callison was given a check toward the Public Lands Institute which he is founding.

Our members will miss "The Audubon Cause" in each issue of AUDUBON which was written by Mr. Callison. While the National magazine is beautiful- possibly there is no equal- 'The Audubon Cause' was a great addition, and furnished members with important conservation information impossible to obtain elsewhere.

Members of the Saint Louis Audubon Society join in welcoming Charles Callison back to his home State, Missouri.

WINTER VEGETARIANS

What do insect-eating birds eat in the winter? It's an old question with a simple answer. They eat seeds, berries, nuts; they go vegetarian. In the spring most small land birds live largely on insects, food with high energy content. Virtually all feed their nestlings on worms and insects because such a high-protein diet is essential for quick growth. But when summer passes, no matter whether they stay in the north or migrate south, they all live on what is available.

Here the robins eat sumac berries, Virginia creeper, viburnum, grapes and winter berries. Purple finches like various weed seeds and tree seeds. Siskins are especially partial to seeds of the cedar. Flickers eat poison ivy berries, and during the winter the downy woodpeckers try to eat all the rest of the poison ivy berries- downies and hairies prefer insect fare, but in winter their diet is about one-fourth seeds and berries.

Those who get tired putting out sunflower seed that the birds gulp by the peck might plant a few American holly trees and pyracantha. The birds that come to your feeder will consider these a special treat.

The list of winter fare for our common birds is almost endless- all the berries, most of the tree seeds, many of the nuts, and virtually all the weeds and wildflowers. Brown thrashers eat acorns, Cedar wax-wings and mocking birds like raisins and apples. Even in the south they all are partially vegetarians most of the winter. Maybe that's why they are so hungry for insects in the spring. Even man doesn't really like to live on salad the year around.

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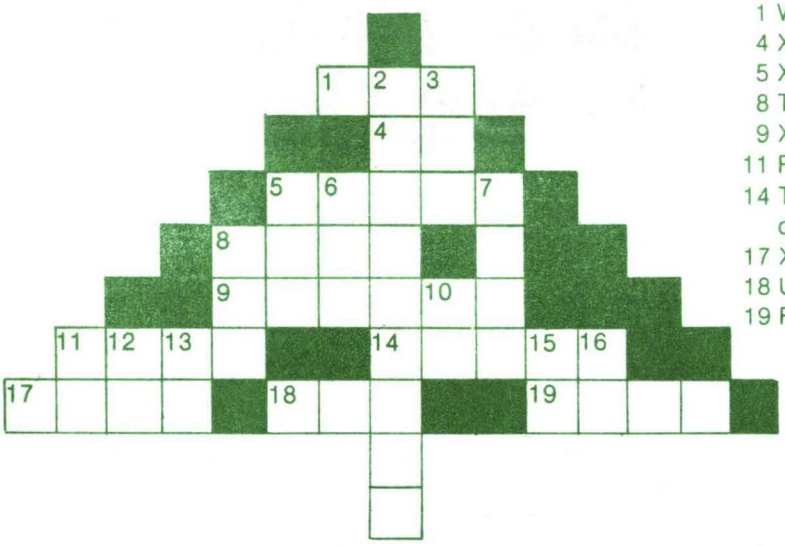
The above article was taken from AUDUBON September 1970. But if all that is true what happened to our Carolina wrens last winter?

Xmas Xword



across

1 What you Xmas skate on
4 Xmas exclamation
5 Xmas fun
8 The gift of the _____
9 Xmas tree decoration
11 Placed under the Xmas tree
14 They are adorned with Xmas decorations
17 Xmas joy
18 Under the _____ yum tree
19 French Xmas

down

2 Xmas
3 What you do at Xmas dinner
5 __elting, sp__rkling __cicles
6 V__sions of su__ar plums da__ced in their heads
7 Santa is _____ and hearty
8 No on was ___irring, not even a __ouse! (backwards)
10 M ___ry
11 Xmas __ree __ights
12 Mistlet___
13 O come all ___ faithful
15 Blitz___
16 And ___ to bed

May all the good words of Christmas be yours!

SAINT LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Focus on the Environment

BETTY WILSON

SOLID WASTE UTILIZATION

The Bi-State Development Agency is considering a regional program of solid waste management stressing energy and materials recovery. This program is based on the successful City of St. Louis-Union Electric-U.S. EPA prototype. The Union Electric has announced that it will not carry out its planned "Solid Waste Utilization" program. Approximately ninety citizens of the region have been invited to serve on a "Citizens Advisory Committee on Solid Waste" which will assist the Board of Commissioners and the staff of Bi-State in evaluating the project. Participants will be asked to organize themselves into subcommittees to examine specific parts of the program in depth. The subcommittees will meet throughout November and December and hopefully will be able to report to the Bi-State Board of Commissioners by January 1978.

The concept of making trash into energy and saving valuable materials intrigues our nation's problem solvers. The realities of reclaiming resources and energy from trash are one of the problems that daily confront many communities.

"During last winter's energy crunch," says Karl Klepitsch, Chief of EPA's Region V's Waste Management Brach, "people were buring oil and coal that was dirtier than their trash." Trash is a valuable resource for America, says Klepitsch. Yet EPA data reveals that by 1985 America will throw away almost 200 million tons of trash a year.

Today, roughly 70 to 80 percent of urban waste is combustible. One solution would be to burn it for its BTU content, suggested Klepitsch. Each person disposes daily 3.5 pounds of refuse which has the energy value of 1.5 pounds of coal.

In 1973, the United States could have saved the equivalent of approximately 200 million barrels of oil if it had been able to reuse the 135 million tons of trash generated across the nation. In addition, 12 million tons of steel, one million tons of aluminum and 200,000 tons of copper were thrown away in 1973 because the great majority of trash was not reused.

The "Citizens Advisory Committee on Solid Waste", appointed by Bi-State, will consider the economic, environmental, possible alternatives and the practicability of the implementation of Union Electric's carefully engineered "Solid Waste Utilization" plan.

Forty persons from each of the five states of the region have been invited to attend a conference in Little Rock on November 15 and 16. The purpose of the conference is to collectively examine the region's development problems and public policy needs. It is designed to gather the thoughts, opinions and concerns from all participants so that the conference can conclude with a list of recommendations in policy areas relating to public investment priorities, private sector participation, and the structure of government.

Among the material to be discussed at the conference is a study made for the conference titled, "Regional Energy Alternatives". A brief description of Missouri's energy situation follows:

In 1975, Missouri consumed 1,383 trillion Btu of energy, or 21% of the Ozarks Region total. The per capita energy consumption was 290 million Btu, which was lower than the regional average of 418 million Btu per capita.

Of the total energy consumption, petroleum products represent the largest single primary energy source and account for approximately 40% of the total energy used. Petroleum products dominate the transportation sector. Coal is the second largest primary energy source representing 32% of the total energy used. Coal is primarily used for power generation. Natural gas represents 27% of the total primary energy used.

Natural gas represents an important energy source in the residential, commercial and industrial sectors. In the industrial sector, it provides 48% of the total energy used, while in the residential sector it provides 58% and 63% in the commercial sector. In power generation, it represents only about 8% of the total energy used.

Of the total petroleum products, 541 trillion Btu, over 60% is gasoline. Approximately 75% of the petroleum products are used in the transportation sector. The other major user of petroleum products is the residential section with 68 trillion Btu.

Missouri is unique in the Ozarks Region in terms of its use of coal for power. Coal provides almost 91% of the total power generated in Missouri. There is a small amount of hydro generation and no nuclear generation in the state. However, a new nuclear-powered plant is now being constructed.

Particularly critical to Missouri is the conversion of industry from gas to coal. State energy planning must consider a number of options and incentives to assist small and medium sized firms.

Among other important energy issues is conservation. Missouri must consider effectiveness of actual plans vs. mere exhortations, responsiveness to federal programs, public participation, and coordination of planning.

OBSERVATIONS

by Jack Van Benthuysen

September 15th - Ron Goetz studied a female black-headed grosbeak at Kenrick Seminary at great length. He was able to even compare call notes of this species with rose-breasted grosbeaks in the same area.

September 25th - I saw an elusive American bittern standing silently in the cattails at Horseshoe Lake while searching for the immature white ibis reported by Bill Rudden and others earlier in the month. Only this bittern and a lone osprey flying over the lake rewarded my search.

October 1st - Bill Rudden, who seems to hold reign as the king of shorebirds at Horseshoe Lake, did it again! This time he found a red phalarope which was later seen by others.

October 5th - The writer spotted a peregrine falcon flying low over the Art Museum at Forest Park. For the past several years a peregrine has been found from the west end of the park all the way east to the Barnes Hospital complex.

October 8th - A merlin was discovered sitting atop a light standard alongside Brentwood Boulevard near Manchester Road by the writer. It was the fact that the bird alighted on the pole without the usual balancing act which is characteristic of the sparrow hawk which caused me to stop and take a better look.
Joe Eades led a group to Swan Lake in the Mark Twain Refuge in Calhoun County and they reported two white-fronted geese and ten Franklin's gulls.

October 10th - Joe Eades found two common loons at Horseshoe Lake.

October 16th - George Barker found an immature surf scoter at Horseshoe Lake which was immediately added to the "hot line".

October 18th - Joe Eades and his father went to Horseshoe Lake in a successful search for the surf scoter. Mr. Eades, not to be outdone by his son, spotted a white pelican flying over the lake.

October 27th - Joe Eades reported a female common scoter at Harbor Point. The Thursday group reported three Bonaparte's gulls at Alton Dam and a loon and cormorants at Swan Lake. All of these birds were included in the "hot line" news of the rare scoter.

November 6th - Joe Eades found a late solitary vireo at the end of Bend Road near Horseshoe Lake, and later that day found 16 loons, 41 horned grebes and 15 Bonaparte's gulls at Swan Lake. All of these birds are uncommon enough that most of us would settle for one of each. It's very unusual to see such large numbers.

November 10th - Joe Eades and his father studied over 100 Brewer's blackbirds from inside their car in St. Charles County. The winds were so strong the shelter of the car was needed to steady their telescope. Joe stated that they were able to get quite close under these conditions and obtain very good studies.

November 11th - The Thursday group reported one evening grosbeak at a feeder in Elsah, Illinois. Joe Eades reported a Lincoln's sparrow, a flock of pine siskens, rough-legged hawk and big flocks of European tree sparrows at Horseshoe Lake. He also brought home an immature surf scoter that was given to him by Mr. Nichols who lives on Bend Road. Mr. Nichols reported that this was the fourth surf scoter shot at Horseshoe Lake this fall! This is amazing for the surf scoter hadn't been recently reported in St. Louis area until one was found by Dick Anderson in 1972.

November 12th - Five evening grosbeaks were reported at that same feeder in Elsah.

November 16th - Seventy years ago on this date, the Academy of Science of St. Louis published the seventeenth volume of their transactions. It was titled "A Preliminary Catalog of the Birds of Missouri" by Otto Widmann. It was, and still is, a very authorative documentation of the 353 species and sub-species observed up to that date in our state. It was the first effort to publish a list, and one of great credit to the author. The 288-page catalog gives a long dissertation of each species, and no author since has been so thorough.

Even today this book is fine read, and I have personally enjoyed it. It contains many records of interest, such as these:

Trumpter Swan - observed by a party of eight, March 15 to April 9, 1895, on a small lake in a game preserve in St. Charles County.

Whooping Crane - a specimen in the Hurter collection taken in the vicinity of St. Louis on March 17, 1884. The last record for St. Louis was reported by Widmann when he saw twelve beautiful cranes flying low over St. Louis on the afternoon of March 25, 1888.

Passenger Pigeon - last observed in St. Louis by Widmann September 19, 1885, and last observed in Missouri by Dr. Eimbeck, September 26, 1902.

Swallow-tailed Kite - Dr. Jul. Hurter once saw a troop of 40 in early August in the City of St. Louis and they remained almost a week. Widmann's last date for St. Louis was a personal observation dated August 20, 1885.

Carolina Paroquet - Once formerly abundant in Missouri, the last seen in Missouri was one watched for some time at the gate in front of the post office at Notch, Stone County, by Thurman Linchpin.

Ivory-billed Woodpecker - last specimen taken in Missouri was a male shot by a local hunter in Stone County, eight miles southeast of Morley. It was later mounted by Frank Schwarz.

But, alas, these birds are gone -- two, and perhaps three, are gone forever.

But other birds have taken their place. Two newcomers which don't appear on Otto Widmann's list have been introduced. One was introduced by man and the other has been introduced naturally by range expansion which spanned the Atlantic Ocean from Africa to South America. These two additions are the starling and the cattle egret. The starling first appeared in St. Louis in 1929 and the cattle egret was first seen in St. Charles in 1961.

In these past seventy years, many species have been added to the Missouri list. The list now stands at 374, but only includes species. Sub-species have been removed from the list for only a few of them are able to be determined by mere observation.

This preliminary catalog has been up-dated two times. First revision was in 1937, by Rudolph Bennitt of the University of Missouri. The second revision was a 14-page bulletin by David A. Easterla of Northwest Missouri State College and Richard A. Anderson of St. Louis, titled "An Introduction to Bird Study in Missouri". This was published in 1967 by the Missouri Department of Conservation.

ITEMS OF AUDUBON INTEREST

Bird Guide a Best Seller. Number 2 on The New York Times list of best-selling trade paperbacks this week is The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Birds (Eastern Region). When the guide first appeared on the list October 23rd as Number 15, the Times commented it "was the first bird book within memory" to appear there. Although the Eastern edition is selling better, the Western one is "coming up fast," the Times reported. The 776-page, softcover volume is by John Bull and John Farrand Jr., and the visual key was developed by Susan Rayfield, associate editor of Audubon. Published by Knopf, both the eastern and the western editions, at $7.95 each, are available by mail order from the society's service department.

Saint Louis Audubon Society

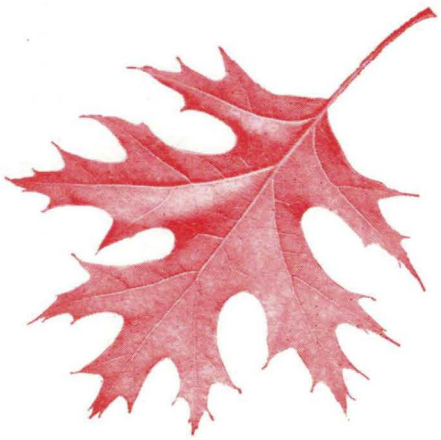
The Board of Directors of the St. Louis Audubon Society has accepted, with deep appreciation, bequests to the Society from the estates of Miss Stella Kuhn and William Scheer. Miss Kuhn and Mr. Scheer will long be remembered for their interest in youth and their support of the Society.

The Board of Directors acknowledges with sincere appreciation contributions from Mrs. Sylva Bendy, Mrs. Charles Wilmes and Webster Groves Garden Club No. 5.

It would be impossible to successfully carry out the work of the Society without bequests and gifts from individuals and other organizations. It is your thoughtfulness that makes it possible to strive for our ideals and reach our goals.

We believe growing thing...need earth, air and water. The Saint Louis Audubon Society works to protect all three. Your will and your gifts are the way to save the natural world that gives life to man and all living things? WONT YOU HELP?

If you have any questions concerning the organization please write.. Saint Louis Audubon Society, 2109 Briargate Lane, Saint Louis, 63122.



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The CALENDAR
Mrs. Gerome Chambers
7024 Forsyth, 63105
863-9346

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Laura Dengler and Anne Dengler

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CHAPTER CHOICE #2602

SAINT LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY CALENDAR
December 1977

REFERENCE TELEPHONE NUMBERS ST. LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY..... 965-8642 Answering Service ..... 771-2731 Webster Groves NSS ..... 961-2583 or 771-2731 Sierra Club ..... 727-2311 Nature Conservancy..... 993-4926 Coalition for Environment 727-0600				1 WGNSS Thursday Birding, Rose Ann Bodman, 961-2583	2 AUDUBON WILDLIFE FILM, Ethical Society, 9001 Clayton Rd., 8:15 p.m.	3
4 Sierra Club 9-mile hike Greenrock Trail in Rockwoods. Call 726-6914	5	6 AUDUBON PHOTO SECTION Clayton Federal S & L 7:45 p.m.	7	8	9	10
11 Nature Conservancy Eagle trip. Pere Marquette 11:00 a.m.	12	13	14	15 Coalition Open Space & Land Use Committee 7:30 p.m. 6267 Delmar	16	17 Pere Marquette Xmas Bird Count 8 a.m. - 4 p.m. Kathryn Arhos 631-3090 Collinsville Audubon Xmas Bird Count. Call 618-344-5023
18 ST. LOUIS AUDUBON CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT Arboretum 8 a.m. Call Claudia Spener 997-2035	19	20	21	22 WGNSS Orchard Farm Xmas Bird Count. Call Phoebe Snetsinger 968-3442	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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SAINT LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY CALENDAR
January 1978

1	2 WGNSS Busch Wildlife Xmas Bird Count. Call Jack Vanbenthuysen, 961-3390	3	4	5 WGNSS Thursday Birding, Rose Ann Bodman, 961-2583	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13 WGNSS General Meeting St. Louis County Library, 1640 S. Lindbergh 8 p.m.	14 Mo. Prairie Foundation Winter Meeting 9-12 a.m. Meramec Junior College Call 966-7713
15	16	17 Audubon Society Board Meeting 8:00 p.m.	18	19	20	21
22 Sierra Club Trail building Greenrock. Call 878-8140	23	24	25	26 Sierra Club Meeting Litszinger School, Litszinger & Lindbergh 7:30 p.m. John Lark on Weldon Springs	27	28
29	30	31	February 4 ST. LOUIS AUDUBON EAGLE COUNT Call 965-8642	February 7 ST. LOUIS AUDUBON PHOTO SECTION Clayton Federal S & L Elm & Lockwood 7:45 p.m. Slide critique by Martin Schweig	REFERENCE TELEPHONE NUMBERS ST. LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY ..... 965-8642 Answering Service..... 771-2731 Webster Groves NSS..... 961-2583 or 771-2731 Sierra Club..... 727-2311 Nature Conservancy..... 993-4926 Coalition for Environment..... 727-0600	

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